

party erected a food store. They did not meet many difficulties until 85 degrees was reached. There the land joins the barrier, which at that point rises about 200 feet. The chief store was established at this point and with sixty days' food the men addressed themselves to climb through a region of land whose heights ranged from 2,000 to 10,000 feet. Other mountains to the south were 15,000 feet high.

The initial ascent was easy, but on reaching the glaciers, which though small were steep, they were obliged to increase the dog power of each sledge and take the sledges in shifts.

The steepest of the glaciers hindered the party from keeping a direct course; nevertheless they climbed 4,500 feet in two days and descended upon a huge glacier on the third day. On the fourth they began another ascent. Crevasse again hindered them. Many of these were apparently filled, but the explorers took no chances.

Capt. Amundsen describes briefly a picturesque camping ground at a height of 5,000 feet where the glacier was much broken between Mounts Fridtjof Nansen and Don Pedro Christophersen. Huge crevasses seemed to threaten the advance, but the party did better than was expected, though the work was very difficult.

FIGHTING A BLIZZARD.
The explorers took only four days from the barrier to reach a height of 10,000 feet. There they had to kill twenty-four dogs, but eighteen remained. The bad weather also stopped their advance for four days.

The party started again on November 25, but the next day everything was blotted out by a tremendous blizzard. The party was surprised to find that the hypsometer recorded a descent of 800 feet. On the following day, although they were in no peril, they suffered from frozen faces and obscured vision on account of the gale driven snow.

When the party reached 86 degrees the hypsometer showed a descent of 800 feet. The next day there were similar conditions. The snow momentarily cleared, however, and there was a view of a great mountain range to the east.

It was calmer on November 29 and the sun appeared showing a great glacier stretching to the southward, east of which were mountains, while the west was covered with fog. The explorers deposited six days' food at the foot of the glacier, which was at 87 degrees 21 minutes south and 8,000 feet above the sea. The ascent of the glacier began on November 30. There were mountains to the east, and Helman Hansen's summit, 12,000 feet high, was seen. The party was occasionally able to see Mount Thiel Nielsen, which is 15,000 feet high.

PASS SHACKLETON'S RECORD.
The ascent of the glacier occupied three days and the party began to climb the height before them, which was 9,100 feet. It was difficult going over thin, brittle ice, where skis could not be used. On December 6 at 87 degrees 40 minutes a height of 10,750 feet was attained. The adventurers made an observation of the sun on December 8 at 88 degrees 16 minutes, when they passed Lieut. Shackleton's record.

Their way now was a gradual descent. On December 13 they reached 89 degrees 45 minutes. The temperature was minus 25 Celsius, or 94 below Fahrenheit scale. The going was again easy until December 14, when at 3 o'clock P. M. they presumed they had reached their journey's end. Observations on December 15 were taken throughout thirteen hours. They showed as yet only 89 degrees 55 minutes had been attained.

AT THE POLE.
The party then went on south once more. They took continuous observations throughout the twenty-four hours of December 16 with the sextant and theodolite.

On December 17 the party pitched a tent from which they flew the Norwegian flag. They had reached 90 degrees south. The average day's march to this point had been 23 kilometers.

The explorers started back the same day and made good going under favorable conditions. They reached winter quarters on January 25 with two sledges and eleven dogs, having done 36 kilometers a day on the return trip.

Capt. Amundsen sums up the principal results of the expedition as:

First, the determining of the extent of the Ross Barrier.

Second, ascertaining the apparent connection of South Victoria Land and King Edward Land and the huge mountain ranges therein, which probably continue across the whole continent. He named them Queen Maud's ranges.

Third, the exploration of part of King Edward Land.

Fourth, confirmation of the discoveries of Capt. Scott's expedition.

The Fram arrived at Bay of Whales on January 9. The Japanese expedition arrived there on January 16. The Fram sailed on January 30.

TOLD TO KING HAAKON.

Messages of Congratulation Sent in Reply to Amundsen at Hobart.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
CHRISTIANIA, March 8.—King Haakon has received this cable from Hobart: "Pole attained fourteenth-seventeenth December 1911. All well."

"**ROAD AMUNDSEN.**"
The King sent a cable message of congratulations to Amundsen at Hobart, Tasmania, this evening. He also granted permission to use the names of himself and Queen Maud in baptizing the new lands reported to have been discovered by the Norwegian explorer.

The Cabinet to-night also sent a cable despatch of congratulations to Amundsen. This evening when a speaker made reference to him at the Stock Exchange a remarkable demonstration followed, with wild cheering which lasted for more than five minutes interrupting the speaker.

To-day's meeting of Parliament was

devoted to glorifying the success of Capt. Amundsen in reaching the pole. It was decided to cable him congratulations. The President of the Parliament said to-day:

"We are filled with joy over the receipt of the news that Capt. Amundsen and his comrades have succeeded in planting the Norwegian flag at the south pole."

The entire city is decorated in Amundsen's honor. Pictures of the explorer and the Fram are everywhere and the national colors are displayed on nearly every building.

The Geographical Society also has sent a cable despatch of congratulation. The fact that the King consented to the use of both his and the Queen's names to designate new land discovered has caused much speculation on just what the Amundsen expedition has added to the known lands of the Antarctic.

It is not known when Amundsen will make the complete report of his expedition public, but it is believed it will be very soon. Norway is celebrating to-night the discovery of the pole and it seems likely that even if the British expedition under Scott reached the most southerly point it did so after the Norwegian flag had been planted there.

ACCEPT AMUNDSEN'S REPORT.

London Has No Doubt of His Triumph, but Hopes Scott Got There Too.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, March 8.—The Royal Geographical Society accepts unqualifiedly Capt. Roald Amundsen's claim that he has reached the south pole and takes it for granted that he was the first explorer to reach the pole, although Amundsen's brief despatch does not mention that fact.

Geographers point out, however, that Capt. Amundsen and Capt. Robert F. Scott may both have been there and within a few miles of each other without knowing it. Scientists are awaiting further details before accepting definitely the defeat of the British expedition.

According to a Hobart special to the Daily Express Captain Amundsen landed from the Fram at Hobart, Tasmania, for a brief period to-day but positively refused to make any statement regarding his achievements. He made it very plain, however, that he will not wait long to submit his proofs that he actually discovered the pole, but will send them to the various geographical societies in the near future.

Amundsen, the despatch says, has kept all his ship's people on the Fram so that his story of the trip to the pole could not leak in advance of his prepared plans. He will stay at Hobart until next week, after which he will clear for Buenos Ayres, thence returning around the Horn to San Francisco. From there he plans to drift around through the northern passage to the Atlantic.

The fact that no word has been received from Capt. Scott is accepted by the majority of English newspapers this afternoon as meaning that Amundsen arrived at the south pole first. It is believed, however, that Scott has by now reached the pole, although there will be great anxiety until he finally reports.

Lieut. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, speaking this afternoon at the Mansion House, said:

"I know Capt. Amundsen reached the south pole."

Shackleton also said it was very likely that Capt. Scott too had reached the goal. He was of the opinion that both expeditions might have been at the pole at the same time.

The Hobart despatch to the Daily Express says that Amundsen after meeting Capt. Scott in the Bay of Whales on Jan. 19, 1911, camped with nine men in longitude 161 west and latitude 78. His subsequent doings are not stated. It is said that he saw and knew nothing of the Japanese expedition.

Amundsen apparently had not returned on Jan. 16 from the expedition when Capt. Scott and the Japanese expedition at the ice barrier.

Capt. Scott's New Zealand agent says he believes that Scott must have changed his plans with a view of exploring and doing scientific work and that the Terra Nova's return may thus be delayed for several weeks.

A special despatch to the Star from Hobart says when the question was bluntly put to Amundsen whether Capt. Scott reached the south pole the Norwegian explorer positively refused to answer it.

Members of the British Royal Geographical Society, believing that Scott would return to New Zealand, cabled to-day to learn if any news had been received of the expedition. They were informed that nothing had been heard.

Many of Scott's friends believe he would not rush back to civilization to tell of his exploits until after he had carried out an extensive programme of scientific work. This was one of the purposes of his journey.

BALDWIN PLANS DASH NORTH.

Captain Will Use Airships and Wireless on Scientific Expedition.

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Capt. E. B. Baldwin, polar explorer, who is visiting in Los Angeles, is planning an expedition to the north pole, to start next year. He proposes to travel north along the Pacific coast and through Bering Strait into the Arctic regions.

It is his purpose to use aeroplanes and a wireless outfit, both of which he believes will be of great value. As the pole already has been attained, the purpose of the expedition will be to obtain many data of value to meteorological and other scientists.

"I believe wireless telegraphy will be so far advanced within a year," said Capt. Baldwin to-day, "that we can keep in almost daily touch with civilization and flash frequent bulletins of our progress toward the pole. The use of box kites also is contemplated."

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BRITISH STRIKE

Mine Workers Propose Calling It—Asquith Likely to Preside.

ADMIRALTY SHORT OF COAL

Unions Yielding to Pressure From Other Trades—Prussia on the Brink of Trouble.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, March 8.—The Cabinet held a meeting in regard to the coal strike this afternoon and afterward invited both sides to a joint conference. The miners submitted a proposal for a national conference on condition that the principle of the minimum wage be excluded from the discussions of this body. The proposal was that the national conference be summoned to meet on March 12.

The proposal does not mean that there will be a joint conference, but the recommendation coming from the miners' executive is bound to have considerable weight with the delegates to the Miners' Federation, especially in view of the exclusion of any discussion of the minimum wage.

It may be taken for granted that the conference will materialize and Prime Minister Asquith will probably preside over it. The Cabinet also discussed the discontinuance of train and boat services at many places.

The Premier was present this afternoon at a luncheon in Covent Garden in celebration of the passing of the Parliament bill. Mr. Asquith in a speech reiterated the hope that the coal strike would be settled by an agreement which would be honorable to both sides. Before the luncheon the building was searched for suffragettes, but none was found. During the luncheon the doors were locked.

Delegates to the Miners' Federation convention will meet here next Tuesday and it was reported to-day that the strikers might modify their demand for a minimum wage scale. The widespread effect of the strike upon the other labor unions whose members are out of work because of lack of coal to run the plants in which they are employed will be thoroughly discussed.

It was said to-day that a considerable element of the miners' unions favored making concessions to the operators to end the strike. In North Wales a number of strikers renewed negotiations with the operators to-day.

The Admiralty sent orders to-day to all commanders at dock yards to economize to the utmost extent in the use of coal. The fuel is only to be used where absolutely necessary, as it is impossible to replenish the supply.

BERLIN, March 8.—The miners' trade union in the Silesian coal fields in eastern Prussia presented a demand to the employers to-day for a 15 per cent increase in the wages of the miners.

It was the general opinion to-day that the efforts of the Government to settle the dispute in the Westphalian coal district would fail and that half of the miners in the district would strike on Monday. Non-unionist men are being employed to take the place of the men who threaten to quit work.

The miners in the district number 350,000 and 150,000 of these have made it known that they will declare a strike. Others undoubtedly will join them.

BARCELONA, March 8.—This city's coal stocks amount to 920,000 tons, which is sufficient for twenty-five days. If the British strike should extend beyond that date the city will be without sufficient fuel to supply the needs of the people.

PREPARE FOR COAL STRIKE.

Western Railroads and Manufacturers, Fearing Tieup, Scramble for Fuel.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Railroads, manufacturing concerns, wholesalers and retail dealers in Chicago are scrambling to increase the size of their coalheaps in anticipation of a countrywide strike of miners which mine operators believe is almost certain to go into effect on April 1. On that date the contracts between the operators and the unions in both the anthracite and bituminous fields will expire.

The situation is admitted on all hands to be serious and while there is a general aversion among operators and dealers to placing themselves in an attitude which will create a scare, the likelihood of a coal famine this summer is conceded.

The winter has been the most severe in two decades and the consumption consequently has been enormous. The added handicap of bad weather, which to a large degree crippled the transportation facilities, resulted in the mines being worked scarcely more than half time, so the supply was exhausted almost as rapidly as it could be handled.

ALL WANT COAL NOW.

Doubled Orders and Plenty Willing to Pay a Premium.

The prospect of a coal strike brought about chaotic conditions in the retail coal trade yesterday and dealers were asking only orders for small quantities. It is the purpose to use aeroplanes and a wireless outfit, both of which he believes will be of great value. As the pole already has been attained, the purpose of the expedition will be to obtain many data of value to meteorological and other scientists.

Dealers said that customers were eager to get coal even at a premium ranging from 50 cents to over \$1 a ton. Joseph W. Vought, deputy commissioner of the Coal Merchants Association, 90 West Street, said:

"The conditions at the present are the most perplexing the dealers have had to face for years. Their customers are

worked up to a high pitch over the prospects of a strike of anthracite and bituminous miners and the strike of the miners in England. Though the bituminous situation and the English have been bearing necessarily on the anthracite situation as far as householders who want to fill their cellars are concerned, all three things have had a cumulative effect in starting a run on the dealers by their customers. The dealers are holding back and only taking small orders from their regular customers for the present. In my opinion the suspension is likely to last a good while and those who have secured a good supply are lucky."

In the opinion of Charles A. Blaisdell, of the coal firm of J. Samuel Smoot, 504 East Fifty-sixth street, there will be no seasonal discount on the price of domestic sizes this year.

Some of the large manufacturing and other concerns which use a great deal of the small steam sizes of anthracite have contracts ahead with the companies, which they say will have to be filled. W. B. McQueen, sales manager of the Queensborough Gas Coal Company, 30 Broadway, said that the coal situation is in the same condition as the anthracite situation—people clamoring for bituminous coal at a premium. The situation is a strong probability of a sensational advance in prices should the shortage be most acute at seaboard points and is being further aggravated by transatlantic steamers coming for the round trip because of the strike in Great Britain. The larger buyers in the market are seeking to cover their requirements through May. In anthracite the consumers for February were the largest in years and all possible receipts for the current month are already covered; supplies are fair at some points, but no additional stocks are accumulating.

WHAT COAL TRADE THINKS.

Market on Edge of a Panic in Last Week, Says Trade Review.

The current Coal Trade Review says: The coal market has experienced an activity during the past week verging on a panic. Another touch of cold weather, in addition to the possibility of labor troubles, has developed an almost unprecedented demand at some of the largest distributing centers in the East. The requirements for spot fuel have been so urgent that there is a strong probability of a sensational advance in prices should the situation continue unrelieved.

The shortage is most acute at seaboard points and is being further aggravated by transatlantic steamers coming for the round trip because of the strike in Great Britain. The larger buyers in the market are seeking to cover their requirements through May. In anthracite the consumers for February were the largest in years and all possible receipts for the current month are already covered; supplies are fair at some points, but no additional stocks are accumulating.

The market in the middle West is extremely erratic, prices fluctuating rapidly and over a wide range. The dealers believe they have sufficient coal on hand to last through the winter, while the shippers claim that this is a strong probability of a sensational advance in prices should the shortage be most acute at seaboard points and is being further aggravated by transatlantic steamers coming for the round trip because of the strike in Great Britain. The larger buyers in the market are seeking to cover their requirements through May. In anthracite the consumers for February were the largest in years and all possible receipts for the current month are already covered; supplies are fair at some points, but no additional stocks are accumulating.

AROSEMENA OUT OF RACE.

Acting President of Panama Gives Up Qualifying for Re-election.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PANAMA, March 8.—In spite of previous official denials that any such action was contemplated, Dr. Pablo Arosemena resumed the duties of President early on Wednesday morning. It is believed that this action was taken because Señor Arosemena was convinced of the failure of his Presidential aspirations.

Dr. Arosemena assumed the office in a very unceremonious manner and he is generally censured by the public for giving acting President Chiara the conventional timely notice.

The Cabinet resigned whereupon President Arosemena appointed the former Ministers.

The country is quiet but there is considerable political uncertainty regarding future developments.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Pablo Arosemena of Panama has resumed the executive power after an absence of several weeks in his interest for the regular election to that office.

SWEAR IN YUAN TO-MORROW

He May Have Money for His Troops, Too—U. S. Cruiser at Taku.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, March 9.—A Pekin despatch to the Daily Telegraph says President Yuan Shih Kai will take the oath by telegraph. He will also submit the names of the members of his Cabinet to the Nankin Assembly in the same way. It is expected this will be done on March 10.

It is announced that Dr. Sun Yat Sen will retire to private life after a government has been formed.

Tang Shao Yi will certainly be Premier in the new Cabinet.

PEKIN, March 8.—Several millions of taels, which are to be paid over to Yuan Shih Kai in the next few days by bankers representing the financial interests of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, may enable the President-elect to recover the allegiance of many of the soldiers who have recently been causing trouble.

The foreign legations have received to-day reports from consuls to the effect that dissensions have broken out at various places in the southern provinces.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived to-day at Taku at the mouth of the Peiho, thirty miles from Tientsin and the transport Abarenda, which left Shanghai on Tuesday, with 200 American marines, is expected to-morrow.

THE CHINA FAMINE.

Families Eating Elm Bark—City of Pao-tung-fu Destroyed.

The China famine relief committee of New York has received the following report on conditions in North Kiangsu: "Fifty-five homes were visited in several country villages. Straw piles were found in only four yards. Only seven families still had grain on hand, and nowhere more than a peck of it. The food everywhere found in preparation consisted of carrot tops and sweet potato leaves, while one family in three was eating elm bark, which they prepare by reducing it to a fine sawdust and making cakes."

"In the township examined are 2,700 families. Last year the famine relief committee carried 650 families through the season and the Chinese Government gave 1,800 families enough to last them for a month. Out of a population of 2,450 families out of the 2,700 were thus helped, at a conservative estimate 100 died of starvation and some twenty children and six or eight wives were sold."

A cable reached the famine relief committee yesterday from James H. McCann, an American missionary, stating that the city of Pao-tung-fu has been destroyed, that additional thousands have been rendered destitute and that immediate relief is urgently needed.

Col. Ammon Sues for Divorce.

Col. Robert Ammon, who was connected with the 620 per cent. Miller syndicate yesterday, served his wife Winifred, with papers in an action for divorce, alleging desertion and is bringing the action under the Florida laws. He is said to be in Florida. The papers were sent to his wife by mail.

SUFFRAGETTES RIOT IN HOLLOWAY JAIL

Fight Wardresses and Break Machines; End Up in Punishment Cells.

ALICE WRIGHT CAN'T BE SEEN

London Prison Authorities Refuse Any Privileges to Window Smasher From Albany.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, March 8.—The convicted suffragettes bitterly resent the action of the authorities in sentencing them to hard labor. By way of vengeance they have been setting Holloway jail in an uproar. Led by Alice Wright, the Albany, N. Y. girl who came from Paris to assist in the window breaking campaign and upon whom a two months sentence was imposed, although the majority of her accomplices got only thirty days, the suffragettes have defied the prison officers.

When the women were ordered into the robing room to take off their street clothing, bathe and don the prison garments they rebelled. The women warders of Holloway prison are chosen for their muscular ability rather than for good looks, and they started to make the prisoners obey the prison rules.

While details are difficult to obtain, it is said that the riot that followed was the worst in the recent history of the prison. Two of the wardresses had their clothing torn almost completely from their bodies and they had to put the riotous prisoners in handcuffs to subdue them and make them take their baths and put on the prison uniforms.

Afterward when the suffragette leaders were ordered into the workroom to sew on bags in accordance with the prison rules and the terms of their sentence another row followed. At a given signal all the suffragettes jumped up. Those who were working at machines tore them apart as well as they could without tools and for a time the entire workroom was in an uproar.

Finally the wardresses regained control of the situation. The suffragettes were returned to their cells and shortly afterward the prison governor ordered the ring-leaders in the disturbance to be placed in solitary confinement, where, it is understood, they still are.

Solitary confinement is extremely severe under the rules of Holloway prison and the solitary cells are underground and are very dismal places. It is said also that they are very cold.

While friends of Miss Wright fear that she is undergoing the "solitary," it is impossible to ascertain the facts. Reporters made formal application to the prison commissioners for an order to see the American girl. The application was curtly refused.

"Under no circumstances will any one be permitted to see the woman," declared the secretary of the board. "She is a hard labor prisoner and under our rules prisoners whose offence is such that the committing Magistrate considers the hard labor provision necessary are entitled to no privileges and cannot be seen by any one until they have completed their term."

KING GEORGE HOLDS COURT.

Several Americans Presented—Whitelaw Reid Told to Attend.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, via Glace Bay, March 8.—The first court of the season was held to-night. Its brilliancy was dimmed somewhat by the fact that the court is in half mourning for the Duke of Fife and the women were all in black, white and mauve.

Owing to the continued illness of Ambassador Reid he was unable to be present and according to etiquette his family remained away. The duty of presenting Americans fell on Countess Beckendorff, the wife of the Russian Ambassador and the doyenne of the Diplomatic Corps. All the members of the embassy and their wives, with the exception of Mrs. Phillips wife of the First Secretary, attended. Mr. Cresson, the new Second Secretary, was presented to the King by the French Ambassador.

Among those presented was Mrs. Amory Moore, who wore a magnificent gown of silver brocade woven with wisteria and silver blooms and a train of black velvet. She wore ostrich feathers and embroidered diamonds of a Greek key pattern lined with silver tissue. Mrs. J. C. Phillips, mother of the First Secretary, wore black velvet with a white velvet train bordered with ostrich feathers. Mrs. Hough, wife of the American Naval Attaché at Paris, was in white with a mauve train.

RADICAL REICHSTAG SPEAKER.

Deputy Kaempt of Central Berlin Chosen—Socialist Vice-President Out.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
BERLIN, March 8.—Johannes Kaempt, the Radical Deputy for Central Berlin, was elected Speaker of the Reichstag to-day to succeed permanently. His election was confirmed to-night.

Heinrich Dove, the Radical Deputy, was confirmed in the office of Second Vice-President, but the Socialist Deputy, Philipp Scheidemann, was forced out and the National Liberal, Dr. Hermann Siegmund Paasche, was appointed First Vice-President in his place.

This result was brought about by the Conservative-Centrist coalition because Scheidemann refused to go to the Emperor's palace with other officers of the Reichstag to discuss proposed legislation. The Radical National Liberal and Socialist parties were unable to agree in support of Scheidemann.

KINGSTON FAVORS NEW YORK.

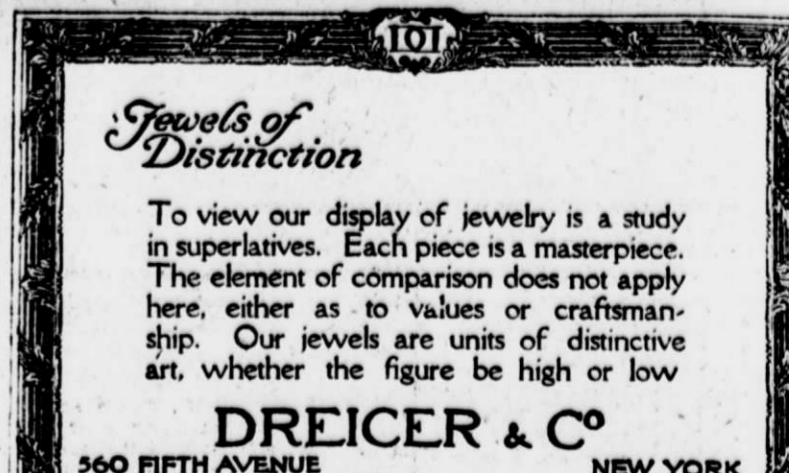
Very Cool on Subsidy Plan for Canadian and Boston Steamships.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 8.—The merchants here are lukewarm in support of the projected subsidy to a steamship line to Canada, with Boston as a port of call. Very few of them attended the meeting this afternoon which was called to consider the proposal.

The newspapers take a similar attitude and sound a note of warning in view of the recent declaration of the New York Produce Exchange in favor of making Kingston a port of call for all American vessels using the Panama Canal.

Monitor and Merrimac Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac will be celebrated with a banquet given by the John Ericsson Memorial Association at the Hotel Seaside, New York, to be held this evening in the Park Avenue Hotel.



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PICTURE TWICE STOLEN SOLD.

Duvene Buy Portrait of Frederico Gonzalez Which Has Some History.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, March 8.—The Duvene Brothers have bought the portrait of Frederico Gonzalez by Francia, formerly belonging to Arthur Leatham and exhibited at the old masters exhibition in 1904. The price is not given out.

The portrait is of the son of Isabella d'Este and it was ordered from the painter Francia. It was removed from Italy by Napoleon and taken to Paris, where it hung in the Palais Royal. In 1871, when the Palais Royal was attacked by the communards and burned, the painting was saved, but all track of it was lost. It came to view again only recently and passed into the hands of Arthur Leatham, the recent owner, eight years ago.

KNOX IN HONDURAS.

The Maryland, With His Party on Board, in Port at Amapala.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The cruiser Maryland with Secretary Knox and party on board arrived this afternoon at Amapala, Honduras, according to a despatch received at the Navy Department from Capt. John M. Elliott, commanding. Capt. Elliott's despatch was brief, merely saying that the ship had arrived safely, with all the party well.

The State Department received a cable message this morning from the Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua, saying that the party which left the Nicaragua capital on a special